



SUP News

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

*Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills,
scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.*

Volume 6

OCTOBER, 1959

No. 10



PRESIDENT McKAY CALLS "SONS" TO PIONEER PROJECT

On October 5, 1959, upon the call of President David O. McKay, National Officers and chapter officers of the Salt Lake area met with President McKay, and the general committee which since 1946 has been engaged in an effort to memorialize the cultural accomplishments of the early Utah pioneers. This effort, it was explained, will visualize a modern theater on the University campus. President McKay stated that concrete evidence of the interest of the Church in the memorial was demonstrated by a contribution of \$250,000 plus \$75,000 in architectural fees to inaugurate the program.

Leland B. Flint, Committee Chairman, told of progress in the accumulation of the major part of the funds necessary to build a memorial theater on the University Campus. It was through a letter that President McKay sent that Kennecott Copper Corporation's Board of Directors approved a donation of \$250,000 toward the construction of the Memorial which will cost a total of \$1,500,000. The legislature of the State of Utah authorized \$500,000 on the basis that the Memorial would provide in addition to a theater, designed to meet modern-day requirements, but reminiscent of the original theater, necessary classrooms valued at

more than the State's contribution.

The committee has invited the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers to participate in this significant memorial activity. They have presented a plan which your officers supported. The plan is this: Each family of an original Utah pioneer is invited to contribute \$200, for which the original pioneer's name will appear in a memorialized statement on both the back and front of one of the 1,022 seats or on wall plaques or floor panels in the area assigned to the group in which that particular ancestor arrived. Original pioneers are those who arrived or were born in Utah prior to May 10, 1869.

This, as far as we know, is the only place yet provided in the State of Utah where the names of the original pioneers appear together on memorial plaques.

We consider this to be the greatest opportunity for memorialization in a concrete fashion of original pioneers suggested to this time. The \$205,000 contribution allotted to this organization must have been received by the Memorial Fund Committee before actual construction of the Memorial Theater can begin. It is important that the structure be completed as soon as possible.

Your committee, therefore, has set the final date for receipt of the \$200 memorial funds from the families of the respective Sons of Utah Pioneers as November 24, 1959. The reason for this is so that Thanksgiving Day, 1959, can be designated Memorial Fund Thanksgiving Day to the original Utah Pioneers. We would like to stress, however, that there are many more pioneers than can possibly be honored, and memorial plaques will be placed on a first come basis. Based on contributions made prior to the time public announcement was made, all seats will be gone before November 1st, so we urge you to act immediately.

A fitting ceremony will be held at the end of the drive when the total contribution is turned over to the proper authorities as a signal for the beginning of actual construction.

The \$200 memorial contribution checks, WHICH ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE, if made to the Alumni University Development Fund — Theater Fund, should be mailed to Clarence A. Reeder, Jr., Secretary of the National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2998 Connor Street, Salt Lake City 9, Utah. Each \$200 con-

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Officers of the Sons of Utah Pioneers meet with President David O. McKay, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and University of Utah officials to map out plans for a campaign to make a memorial theater for the citizens of Utah a reality. Seated from left to right, Curtis W. Brady, Vice Chairman Salt Lake Area SUP; D. Crawford Houston, 1st Vice President SUP; Clarence A. Reeder, Jr., Executive Secretary, SUP; Earl A. Hansen, President SUP; Leland B. Flint, Chairman Memorial Building Committee; President David O. McKay; Ned Winder, President Pioneer Chapter; Paul Hodson, President Deseret Chapter and Vice President University of Utah; Horace A. Sorensen, Executive Board SUP; Wendell J. Ashton, Past President SUP; and Edgar Martindale,

President Holladay Chapter.

Standing, left to right, C. Lowell Lees, Head, Speech and Drama Dept. U. of U.; Dennis Murphy, Secretary, William A. Dunn, 1st Vice President, A. J. Elggren, Treasurer, T. Mack Woolley, 2nd Vice President, Graham H. Doney, President, and George Wallace Fox, 3rd Vice President, all of the Salt Lake Pioneer Luncheon Club; A. Hamer Reiser, Secretary to President McKay; Dr. J. Herbert Wheeler, President East Mill Creek Chapter; Reed Britton, Chairman of U. of U. Theater Committee; C. W. Bawden, President Over Jordan Chapter; Arthur J. Reynolds, President Sugar House Chapter; and William D. Davidson, President, South Cottonwood Chapter.

TRIAL BY MARCHING — PREPARATION FOR LEADERSHIP

A Study of Mormon Battalion Veterans After the 1846-1847 Mexican War Campaign

By ILENE H. KINGSBURY

His Name Is on a Map

A century ago vast vacancies dominated the surface of the western map. Only the prominent geographic features were named. Mountain peaks were included in the major chains only as unconquered heights. Waterways had determined the route of exploration, and had gone through a series of names on what few maps or journals as mentioned them. For instance, the venerable Humboldt river had run through Ogden and St. Mary's, and perhaps several others, before Fremont honored the world geographer with the present map name.

As land filled with permanent emigrants each fort, settlement, pony station, or geographic feature gained a designation of some sort. Often the name was colorful in nature, but temporary in usage. But when families tarried to till the soil and call this region home the leadership in each group was honored by giving his, or in some cases, their name to the map.

The colonization scheme of the Mormons was well planned and executed. Practically a new settlement a month was originated regularly for thirty years, the immensity of which is even now not equaled in all the world by any one group. In every "called" group of settlers can be read the names of Mormon Battalion veterans who, because of their past experience, were qualified to lead colonization and represent the best in civilization in Western America.

A careful survey of modern maps will reveal Mormon Battalion names scattered on mountain and valley regions. Up and down the Mormon Corridor, and branching on each side as trees growing in luxury, we find wherever a stream could give a drink to even a few, the names of these men trained by hardship to conquer the desert.

Captain Daniel C. Davis, Company E, Mormon Battalion, left his name to Davis County, crossed the plains, east, on a trek of mercy, died on the way, and was buried on the plains he had once known as an infantryman in the Mexican War.

Slaterville, Weber County, was named for Richard Slater of Company E. Hanksville carries the name of Ebenezer Hanks also of Company E. Benjamin, Utah County, was named for Benjamin F. Stewart. Hatch, Garfield County, was named for Meltier Hatch. William Rowe of

Company D was responsible for Roweville, Box Elder County, but now known as Bothwell. Smithfield, Cache County, was named for John G. Smith and Bingham's Fort, now Lynne, Weber County, was founded by Erastus Bingham, Company D. Dayton, Idaho, was named for Wm. J. Dayton, Company B. Payson, Utah, honors James Pace. Bunkerville, Nevada, carries the name of Edward Bunker, Company E. Chapin Ward, Idaho, was named for Samuel Chapin, also of Company E. Bingham Canyon, site of the world-famous copper mine, was sighted by Thomas Bingham of Company B as a possible run for cattle.

Brownsville, later Ogden, was named for James Brown the father of that settlement. Porterville, Morgan County, honored Sanford Porter. Layton, Davis County, was named for Christopher Layton. This man also pioneered in Graham County, Arizona and Layton, Arizona, bears his name. Jefferson Hunt, acknowledged leader of all the Mormon Battalion, left his name in Huntsville, Utah.

Glines Ward, Uintah County, was settled by James H. Glines, Company A. Holden, Utah, was honored to have Elijah E. Holden, Company A, as its founder. How sad to find him frozen to death one day in the nearby mountains, never to fully see his settlement mature. Hyde Park was named for Wm. Hyde, Company B. Honeyville should have been Hunsaker for Abraham Hunsaker of Company D. Riverdale, Weber County, was once called Jack Thompson's Settlement for John Thompson, Company A.

Geographic names are all over the place telling of the whereabouts of these veterans. Day's Canyon, Utah County, was named for Abraham Day, Company E. Flat Nose Canyon described Elijah Allen who was chased by a deer there. Strong's Knoll, on the western shore of Great Salt Lake, was named for William Strong of Company E who assisted Stansbury in the famous survey. Mormon Mesa, Nevada, marks the site of veteran camps. Spring City, Sanpete County, Utah, was formerly Allred's Settlement for the famous Allred boys in the Battalion. Kelsey Gulch, California, was named by Stephen Kelsey and named for him in the gold rush days. John Holladay, a Mississippi Saint, an aristocrat of the South, wintered with the Battalion Sick Detachment at Pueblo that winter of 1846-47 and gave his name to Holladay, Utah.

The U. S. Army officers of the Battalion left their names on the map, also. Camp Cooke, California, famous in World War II, bears the name of Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, commander of the Battalion. Camp Stoneman, in the San Francisco Bay region, was named for A. J. Stoneman of the Battalion.

Wilford Hudson and Sidney Willis, discharged Battalion men, making their way along the Sacramento river, discovered Mormon Island and Mormon Diggins, famous, fabulous, fighting diggings. And the day Henry W. Bigler sat down to write in his journal he gave the world the date of the discovery of gold at Sutter's millpond. This is the only authentic on-the-spot record of that famous event. He and his marching companions were working their way to the Great Basin at the time.

A food was named for Reddick Allred, who discovered, on the Virgin river, a

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Members of the Mormon Battalion made one of the longest infantry marches on record across mountain and desert to fight for their country, and to help their church and families. This mighty adventure prepared many Battalion members for leadership in their communities.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY APPOINTS NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD

President Earl A. Hansen announced the completion of the new executive board membership for 1959-1960. According to the constitution and charter of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers the old board ends its term of office with the election of the new president and vice presidents.

In the August meeting of President Hansen and the vice presidents, men were nominated for the new positions and were subsequently consulted about their willingness to serve. Ronald Kingsbury, Milton V. Backman, Fred E. H. Curtis, William Dunn, Dr. Walter A. Kerr, Horace A. Sorensen and Clarence A. Reeder, Jr., were retained from the previous executive board. The others were new selections, although we recognize many familiar names in the new list who have served on the board in different capacities in previous years. All the members expressed a willingness to work for the good and advancement of SUP, and it is hoped that the various chapters and members will call upon the services and talents of the board to help with local problems, needs, and projects.

The following is a list of the new executive board:

EARL A. HANSEN, *President*, Logan.
KARL B. HALE, *Immediate Past President*, Salt Lake City.
D. CRAWFORD HOUSTON, *First Vice President*, Salt Lake City.
ARTHUR W. GRIX, *Second Vice President*, Ogden
VASCO M. TANNER, *Third Vice President*, Provo

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DR. WALTER A. KERR, *Pioneer Stories*, Salt Lake City.
VERN B. MUIR, *Know Your Utah*, Provo.
FRED E. H. CURTIS, *Commanding General Mormon Battalion*, Salt Lake City.
HORACE A. SORENSEN, *Managing Director SUP Villages*, Salt Lake City.
JESSE H. JAMESON, *Director Railroad Village*, Corinne.
CLARENCE A. REEDER JR., *Executive Secretary*, Salt Lake City.
Editorial Committee SUP News — DR. DAVID E. MILLER, *Chairman*; IRA HAYWARD, HORACE A. SORENSEN, VASCO M. TANNER, *Members*; CLARENCE A. REEDER JR., *Editor*; JESSE H. JAMESON, *Associate Editor*.

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tribution check should be accompanied by a statement showing the name of the pioneer to be honored, the date he arrived in Utah, and the company in which he arrived if that information is available. A statement limited to five words about his or her participation in pioneer activity will be placed on each plaque.

Earl A. Hansen, SUP President, has appointed D. Crawford Houston SUP Memorial Fund Chairman. Others on the committee include Curtis W. Brady, Ned Winder, Karl B. Hale, Wendell J. Ashton, Rulon T. Starley, T. Mack Woolley and Clarence A. Reeder, Jr.

Letter to Mr. Charles R. Cox, President of Kennecott Copper Corp., from President David O. McKay, requesting their support in the Salt Lake Theater project.

My dear Mr. Cox:

For several months past a group of citizens have expressed a desire to build a memorial to the Utah Pioneers by erecting a replica of the Old Salt Lake Theater. A brief story of the founding of this historic building will show why these Utahns think the proposal possesses merit.

When, in the summer of 1847, the first group of Mormon emigrants reached the end of the long and arduous journey from Missouri to the valley of the Great Salt

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IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY

By LUANNE McFARLAND

Six years had passed since Sarah had been orphaned by the boiler explosion on the steamship *Saluda*, carrying its load of LDS converts from England into St. Louis to begin their trek across the plains.

It was ten years since John's grandmother had ordered him from her home because he would not refute his statement that an American named Joseph Smith had talked with angels.

The two had met in Salt Lake City, married and gone to Ogden to live when the hard winter of 1855-56 with its ensuing famine had sent them out alone to homestead a place to raise food, west of the Weber River.

That was two years ago and John was still offering half his farm for the companionship of a neighbor.

Only six months before, Mr. Martin had left his wife and little daughter and marched with the Militia, to Soda Springs to prevent Johnston's Army from entering the valley by the northern route. Finding that the Army had turned south again the tired men walked back to Echo Canyon, many of them, like John, barefooted.

Now it was spring. The pioneer had traded tallow from a dead ox for shoe leather and his new brogans marked the virgin soil where he walked up and down sowing grain.

Sarah, holding the hand of little Sally, had come to call her husband to dinner.

"My dear," she said proudly, "this looks like the answer to our dreams; the reward for all our sacrifice and suffering. But I do wish we might have a neighbor —"

"John! You are not listening!"

No. The man's ear was tuned to something far away. Was it only the fear within his breast that made this promised gift of peace and plenty a thing too good to be true?

He had joked when he told Sarah that Chauncey West had sent the guards home to plant their crops but had warned them to be prepared to move south if the threat of invasion became real.

"The call would be by gunfire," he had said, "and by a white flag atop Liberty Pole in the City Square."

Sarah watched the intentness of her husband's face. Then she, too, stood still. There was the rolling sound of gunfire. Then a square of white inched itself up, up above the cottonwoods on the river, to straighten out and point steadily southward in the breeze.

John shuddered. Sally caught his homespun trousered knee within her chubby arms and began to cry.



Thousands of Pioneers crossed the plains to Utah during the period from 1847 to 1869. When these hardy people arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake they were immediately faced with the necessity of building a new home for themselves. Many were sent by their church leaders to outlying areas to pioneer new lands and establish new communities. (Photo from a painting by William Jackson.)

In a voice as calm as the earth about them, Sarah spoke: "'Whom God loveth, he chastiseth.' Come let us prepare for the move."

But John said nothing. He was thinking of how bravely his young wife took the constant tearing up of stakes to move somewhere else — even now that she was so indisposed.

He re-lived her last travail, during cold and famine that had made them resolve to move to the homestead. Remembered the prenatally starved Sally whom none but her mother expected to live.

Then the pressure of warm little legs on his shoulder where he had boosted the little girl, and the soft touch of Sarah's hand brought him to say: "Of course. You just pack up that fried rabbit and cookies for a snack somewhere along the route. I'll hitch the oxen and get the sheep into the wagon in a jiffy."

"Don't forget the chickens." Sarah warned as she disappeared within the cabin.

Five precious hens were their latest acquisition toward the family living. They were placed within a wooden tub and covered with a blanket laid over sticks.

Within a pillow case, Sarah placed the cracked-wheat cookies and her freshly baked loaves. A copper pail held some jars of choke cherry jelly, the wild honey and the tallow candles. On a woolen shawl she carefully folded the few newly made pieces of the expected baby's layette and tied the corners lovingly.

John kicked the sagebrush kindling farther underneath the willows placed about the cabin for its burning before climbing up and starting the oxen.

Out of Ogden, a string of wagons was already wending. Droves of sheep with little lambs, and cows with their calf-crop almost too young to travel, milled and belowed and cut the road into a fine dust that rose to choke the immigrants before settling over them like a white covering.

Sarah felt nauseated and ill. On the second day, when the pain began in her back, she kept her face averted as if admiring the lake. At last her entire body writhed in agony and a moan escaped her lips.

John called to the oxen that he had prodded all day and the tired brutes stopped so suddenly that he had to jump to save his family from going overboard.

"Sarah, my girl, I've been watching you. I think we have gone far enough."

"No! No! John. Not here. Please try to make it to the Springs. Maybe someone will be there to help."

But no one was at the cabin they reached on the outskirts of Salt Lake City. Everybody was on the move.

The lovely homes and commercial buildings were left in the hands of guards who stood ready to burn them to the ground if the U. S. Army carried out their threat of invasion.

In the shade of the wagon, Sarah lay fainting from exhaustion and pain while John hurriedly placed their bedding upon a rawhide laced bed frame of the deserted cabin.

He broke kindling from the willows piled against the house and carried water to boil.

Sarah, although near delirium, prayed coherently: "God of Israel and of the Latter-day Saints: give me strength to bear

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Joseph F. Smith Window Dedicated At Pioneer Village



THE JOSEPH F. SMITH WINDOW NOW OPEN AT PIONEER VILLAGE

"I live in the pure unsullied love of my darling children. My wife can trust me. I would not abuse their love and confidence for all I have or am, so long as I can retain my reason, and the light of God's Spirit.

"O, my Father, preserve me in Thy holy keeping from the power of temptation. — JOSEPH F. SMITH.

"The richest of all my earthly joys is in my precious children. Thank God!"
JOSEPH F. SMITH.



Part of the Joseph F. Smith family that were on hand at Pioneer Village at the unveiling ceremonies of the Joseph F. Smith Window. The ceremonies took place on September 19, 1959.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

1838 — 1918

Utah Pioneer — Missionary — Apostle — President

COUNSELOR TO THREE PRESIDENTS

SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

BORN TO PATRIARCH HYRUM and MARY FIELDING SMITH

NOVEMBER 13, 1838, IN FAR WEST, MISSOURI

His father, Hyrum Smith, was martyred by mobs at Carthage Jail, with his uncle, the Prophet Joseph Smith, on the fateful day in June, 1844.

He lived with his mother in Nauvoo, Illinois, until they made the Mormon trek to Winter Quarters on the Missouri River in 1846 - 1847.

In the spring of 1848 they traveled by ox team and covered wagons to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, arriving September 23, 1848.

His mother died in the summer of 1852, leaving Joseph F. an orphan at the age of 14.

In 1854, at the age of 15, he went to the Hawaiian Islands on a Mission.

During 1860 to 1863 he filled a Mission in England.

The year 1864 again found him in the Hawaiian Mission Field.

On May 5, 1866, he married Julina Lambson.

He was ordained an Apostle of the Church in 1867.

In 1874 he presided over the European Mission.

In 1880 he was made a Counselor to President John Taylor in the First Presidency of the Church.

In 1889 he became a Counselor to President Wilford Woodruff.

In 1898 he became Counselor to President Lorenzo Snow.

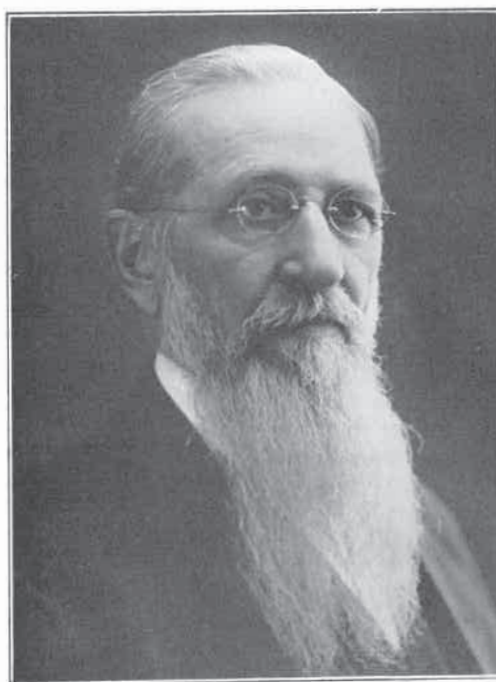
On October 10, 1901, he became President of the Church, at the age of 64, which position he held until his death, November 19, 1918.

Many important buildings were constructed during his administration, namely:

The Bishop's Building

The Hotel Utah

The L. D. S. Hospital



PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

The L. D. S. Church Office Building

The Alberta Temple

The Hawaiian Temple

In addition, he authorized the purchase of the Prophet Joseph Smith's birthplace at Sharon, Vermont; the Carthage Jail; the Joseph F. Smith Farm at Palmyra.

He was great in intellect, in courage, in affection, and integrity. He was methodical in all his work, exemplary in his living, and loved his fine family.

Hundreds of descendants now live to honor his great name, and people everywhere revere his memory, as does this window here at Pioneer Village, dedicated Saturday, September 19, 1959, at 3:00 p.m. at a Family Reunion by his son, Willard Richards Smith.

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my cross. But if it be Thy will — I die — in giving life, please let our child live."

A short time later, when her husband saw the fulfillment of that prayer, his joy was so great that he carried on with heart as light as a practiced midwife, until, turning with John Junior bathed and dressed in clean linen, he found the mother's eyes closed in natural, peaceful sleep.

Next morning he fed the family stewed chicken. And did not explain, just then, to Sarah, who scolded at his extravagance, that every hen had smothered while he was frantically attending her.

Governor Cummings, whom President Buchanan had sent with his 2500 soldiers, to replace the Mormon leader in Utah, had entered the city — but without the army.

The governor was a gentleman. He liked the retiring official, Brigham Young. He was delighted to find the supposedly burned, territorial documents safe in the clerk's office and the "outlaw Mormons" to be peaceful, loyal citizens. He called upon all the "Gentiles held here against

their will to come forth and be freed. But none came. He begged the people to remain within their city and promised that if the U. S. troops were permitted to pass through they would march quietly to a campsite in Cedar Valley, west of the Jordan River.

But the Saints had been promised governmental protection before only to be deceived. The Prophet Joseph had trusted his state governor and had been murdered shortly afterwards.

Brigham Young would not permit his people to be compromised again.

So the Martins took up their new-born baby and, with the late movers, went on to Payson, expecting fully to go to Mexico soon.

Yet, strangely, the troops did march directly through Salt Lake City, touching nothing.

It was said that Col. St. George Cooke, who had led the Mormon Battalion to California, took off his hat and walked with bared head honoring those brave boys, and in respect to a people with courage to leave their homes rather than to give up their political rights.

Soon the troops were recalled.

Early in July the journey back to the north was begun.

Army supplies were available to buy in the city and John collected a debt of long standing and secured many needed article.

Sarah was delighted to find thread and needles to replace her sewing equipment of horse-hair and cactus-thorns.

Ten hens took the place of the five that had died in the wagon. Also a sow, that followed the fashion and increased her family en route home.

The wheat and barley crops on the homestead were found to be flourishing.

"Perhaps, best of all," John told his wife, "is the company of farmers from American Fork who decided to follow the move north and are coming to live right here beside us."

She replied nonchalantly, "I knew that we could depend on the Lord. With all the land between here and the Lake just going to waste, I guess He had to do something drastic to perform this wonder of getting it peopled."

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Lake, they found themselves not merely in a new and unsettled land, but in an arid, desert basin. Here, in isolation from the civilization of the rapidly expanding America, they undertook to plant a community, a religion, and a culture unaided by neighbors and with few natural resources lying ready to hand. It is not surprising, then, that devoted though they had been to the social arts of drama and music, their first two years were spent providing a mere substance, erecting shelters against the summer sun and the winter frost, and coaxing from the dry and reluctant earth enough food to ward off hunger. But with these people the needs of the spirit and the mind never seemed secondary; places of worship were planned as soon as homes were, and only two years after they had first scratched the soils of their new refuge, they were presenting theatrical performances in a rudly improvised theater.

For the early Mormons never regarded the theater as merely a mode of amusement, though it was surely that: they found it a means of uttering and sharing in the impulses of the mind and the feelings, and thereby establishing in the wilderness a spiritual oasis where the minds and souls of men could be refreshed, where men could lose the sense of isolation and loneliness and return to their tasks refreshed and with a renewed conviction of solidarity. But such activity, like the other activities of a community must be housed; there must be a gathering

place. Not for long did the tiny Social Hall serve these needs; by 1866, years before the advent of the transcontinental railway made construction materials readily available, these pioneers had constructed a theater by hard work in which persons from all walks of life shared, and by ingenious use of what natural resources the vicinity had to offer. They built of logs hauled from the mountains, bricks made from adobe clay, granite quarried from the neighboring canyons, thongs from the dried hides of deer and buffalo. The Salt Lake Theatre was built by the loving handiwork of the community itself; and when plays were presented, the performances were likewise labors of love on the part of actors, carpenters, painters, hairdressers, tailors and musicians. To a degree elsewhere unmatched, the drama was here a true focus of a community's creative life, a community which developed a living tradition of the theatre as a rich and natural way of mutual inspiration, a growing nucleus of cultural life.

The Salt Lake Theatre became a cultural and recreational center also for the outlying farmers and the citizens of neighboring towns. From near and far, families came, sometimes by ox team. They left their oxen in a kind of corral across the street. If they were short of money, they paid the almost nominal admission fees in produce. Young and old came to-

gether here, craftsmen and farmers and administrators and shepherders, the learned and those first exploring the delights of learning and the arts. Here the lines of Shakespeare which they had, many of them, learned by heart hearing them read in the family circle, took on new dimensions of life and meaning; here the characters of Dickens stepped from the pages to the new vividness of live impersonation. And later, the isolated little community felt less separated from the great currents of American cultural life when, thanks to the new railroads, they were able to see at the Salt Lake Theatre the same productions that New York and Philadelphia had admired and hear the living intonation of those actors who had reached the very pinnacle of their art. And as the community became larger and more heterogeneous, and the danger of rivalries and animosities increased, the theatre remained a common meeting ground for all, however divided by religion or politics.

For well over half a century, then, the Old Salt Lake Theatre was a nerve center for a culture in which the drama was an organic part; generations grew up to whom participation in dramas on stage, behind the scenes, and in the auditorium

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seemed as natural as breathing, and almost as essential. In small communities throughout the Great Basin the tradition of theatre was vigorous and growing, at once a sign of healthy civic life, and a means of promoting it. And all this theatrical vitality was nourished from the theatre in Salt Lake City, which, as it became old, took on also the character of a monument to the courage and enterprise of the early settlers from whose endeavors the whole tradition took life.

And so, when in 1928 it became necessary to demolish the fine old structure, the sense of loss was acute and widespread, for this was a loss not only of a loved and useful building, but a severing of the continuity of the present with a rich and fruitful past that was still a life-giving root of the present. The art of drama had lost its home.

In this building was embodied a part of history which must not be forgotten; therefore, a memorial to the achievement of those early days is greatly to be desired. But a mere monument to the past — a cenotaph, or statue, or plaque, however noble the past or however beautiful the monument, is trivial compared to the continuation and revivification of that past. A new memorial Salt Lake Theatre can be a reminder of those glorious days when a theatre could truly be a cultural 'cathedral in the desert,' but it will be far more than that: it will make it possible for the tradition of drama as a function of community life to take still deeper root, and prolong the glories of the pioneer past.

We are asking this morning if the Kennecott Copper Company will be sufficiently sympathetic with the idea of building a Memorial to the Utah Pioneers regarding drama, literature, and the fine arts to join the Church and State in making a substantial contribution towards this project.

Cherishing the hope that you and your Board will consider this proposed tribute to the Utah Pioneers worthy of favorable action, I remain with best wishes,

Gratefully yours,

/s/

DAVID O. McKAY
President, Church of
Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints



Karl B. Hale (left), Immediate Past President of SUP, and Albert J. Crane look over record book that tells story of the moving of the ten-ton granite block to Pioneer Village. John Butterfield and Curtis W. Brady put finishes touches on new plaque that they have just set in place.

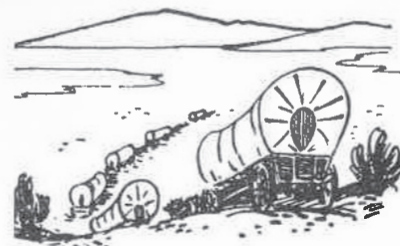
Temple Quarry Chapter Places Plaque

Members of the Temple Quarry Chapter of SUP have successfully completed another project by placing a plaque on the ten-ton granite block that they brought to Pioneer Village. The block of granite tells most graphically, to the amazement of tourists, of the size of stones moved by the Pioneers to construct the Salt Lake Temple. This is the second plaque placed on the stone; the first tells the story of the movement of the blocks from the granite quarry to the Temple Grounds.

The new plaque contains the names of the members of the Temple Quarry Chapter that were responsible for moving the huge block. Curtis W. Brady was President of the Chapter at the time the stone was moved. He states that the difficulty the group experienced in moving the granite with all of the modern equipment that they had made him appreciate even more the tremendous task the Pioneers had in moving these huge stones a century ago. Evan Madsen is presently Chapter President.



Names of Chapter Members are listed on new plaque at Pioneer Village.



SUP TREKKERS SEE FAMOUS "HOLE IN THE ROCK"

By ROSLYN M. REEDER

Three bus loads of SUP Members and their partners left Salt Lake City on September 11, 1959, bound for the famed "Hole-in-the-Rock." Marlon T. Bateman, Trekmaster, appointed Dr. Ralph D. Baker, T. Mack Woolley and George R. Quist bus captains, and these men saw to it that activity was provided to pass the time on the bus quickly. Air-conditioned buses with loud speaker systems in them made the trip most enjoyable.

The group arrived in Escalante about 8:00 p.m., and found the SUP Members of the Hole in the Rock Chapter on hand to welcome them and take them to their quarters. Over half of the large group, that crowded Escalante to capacity, slept out under the stars at the Escalante Ward. Very seldom do we find the very fine hospitality that the people of Escalante extended to us to make our stay enjoyable.

Buses were ready to leave for the last lap of our journey at 7:30 a.m. Saturday morning and made the trip to famous Dance Hall Rock, where the original pioneers spent the winter, with only one hill too steep to climb with the passengers on the buses.

At Dance Hall Rock the trekkers loaded into trucks and continued on to the "Hole" through the spectacular scenery of this lonely place. Here trekmaster Marlon Bateman, Past National President



THIS IS THE "HOLE" — Looks impossible, but pioneers built a road through this narrow hole to the Colorado River some 2,000 feet below. The river is barely visible in the center of the picture. Most of the road is hidden from view.
— Photo by Roslyn Reeder.



Edson Alvey, President of the "Hole in the Rock" Chapter, and Earl A. Hansen, President of SUP, unveil the plaque that tells the story of the historic crossing of the Colorado River by Pioneers en route to the San Juan Country. The plaque was originally located at the level of the river was originally located at the level of the river, but was moved because of the rising waters caused by the new Glen Canyon Dam. Movement of the plaque was accomplished by President Alvey, Lloyd Gates, and the members of the Hole in the Rock Chapter.

Karl B. Hale and President Earl A. Hansen called the group together for a short ceremony. It was estimated that about 250 people were present. Many made the trip in private cars.

Wallace N. Roundy of the Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter offered the opening prayer. H. Jennings Allen, Garfield County Commissioner, explained the progress that had been made in transportation and roads since the pioneers first blazed their trail to the "Hole." He stated that this is the first year that the road has been graded so that passenger cars can use it. Commissioner Allen told of the great tourist potential to the "Hole" and other points of interest in the vicinity, including seven natural arches. It is the hope of the people of Garfield County that with the advent of the Glen Canyon Dam new roads will open up these spectacular scenic attractions for all to see and enjoy. Commissioner Allen then invited all to come soon and often to the points of interest in the county.

Josiah Barker, one of the men that placed the placque at the bottom of the "Hole" told how the party he was with

journeyed on horseback several days to reach their destination at the "Hole." The plaque honoring the original "Hole-in-the-Rock" pioneers was placed at the site of their crossing of the Colorado River twenty years ago and was now being moved because of the rising waters of the Colorado River behind the Glen Canyon Dam. Edson Alvey, Chapter President of the Escalante SUP group, and Lloyd Gates, 1st Vice President, brought the plaque from the river level. Its new location is at the top of the "Hole" on the steep cliffs to the east.

Earl A. Hansen, SUP President, and Edson Alvey, Hole-in-the-Rock President, then unveiled the plaque. After the unveiling, J. Clyde Spencer, President of the Garfield Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, offered the dedicatory and closing prayer.

Many of the trekkers journeyed the mile to the bottom of the road and drank from the spring at the edge of the Colorado River. All of those who did this claimed that it was only a mile to the bottom, but eleven miles back up.

An interesting side trip on the way



Dr. Joel E. Ricks drew a capacity crowd to the Escalante Ward Meeting House Saturday evening after the SUP trek when he presented facts on the historic "Hole in the Rock Trek."

back to Escalante was to the Devil's Garden where huge and grotesque rock formations caught the interest of the crowd. Many natural arches and other strange formations, caused by the weathering effect on the sandstone, make this a most unusual place.

A capacity crowd was on hand at the Escalante Ward Chapel Saturday evening to hear Dr. Joel E. Ricks, long-time head of the Department of History at the Utah State University, and former president of the Utah State Historical Society, tell the story of the original company that became famous for their journey through the "Hole."

Another feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful National President's Pin to Earl A. Hansen by Everett Call and Past President Karl B. Hale. The pin will be handed on from one President to another.

Saturday night saw merriment and pranks played by those brave souls who were in the sleeping bag crowd.

Sunday morning the group left for home after church services. General comment was that it was the best planned and organized trek the "Sons" had held in some time and all were happy that they had taken advantage of this last chance to see the famed "Hole-in-the-Rock."



"HOLE" TREKKERS SEE DEVIL'S GARDEN

David H. Miller perched high on "Metate Arch" in the Devil's Garden. This arch is only one of many wonders found in this rock garden located just seventeen miles southeast of Escalante.

—Photo by David E. Miller

Trekkers were impressed with the "Devil's Garden" that was visited on the way back to Escalante. The "Devil's Garden" is located seventeen miles south of Escalante and about a quarter of a mile west of the "Hole-in-the-Rock" road.

It is a small valley not more than a quarter of a mile wide and probably twice as long in which wind and rain have combined forces to blast out of the soft multicolored sandstone some spectacular and interesting formations. The Metate Arch (pictured here) is only one of the wonders found in the garden. This deli-

cate little arch is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. Its colors vary from pure white to deep red, and its shape and location enhance its beauty.

The Garden is filled with other pieces of nature's handiwork. There is a camel lying calmly in an open field; a statue of Brigham Young (or some other pioneer) overlooking the valley; a Catholic nun appears to be strolling across the courtyard; numerous windows, pinnacles, an arch larger than the Metate Arch, plus blooming desert flowers make the Devil's Garden a delightful spot to visit.



Part of some 250 persons that gathered at the "Hole in the Rock" for ceremonies that moved the plaque honoring the pioneers to higher ground. In the background is the "Hole."

PONY EXPRESS BOARD SETS DATE FOR PONY RETURN

Ponies Will Pass Through Salt Lake City During Pioneer Days Celebration.

July 19, 1960, was the date set for the beginning of the rerunning of the Pony Express. On that day, riders mounted on fast horses, will leave Sacramento, Calif., and St. Joseph, Mo., to relay 20 pounds of mail across eight western states in a reenactment of one of western history's most thrilling ventures. The mail will be relayed by riders without a stop until it reaches its destination nearly 2,000 miles away. This spectacular event will mark the centennial year of the famous Pony Express venture of Russell, Majors and Waddell, one of the great freighting firms of the last century, when the west was being settled. By developing the Pony Express these pioneers cut the time it took mail to reach the Pacific Coast from the east nearly in half.

Settling the date for the rerunning was just one of several important decisions reached by the National Pony Express Centennial Association in meetings held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 10 and 11. The Board also requested and were granted the issuance of a special Pony Express commemorative stamp to be issued on July 19, 1960, the day the rerunning begins.

Celebrations are being planned all along the route of the Pony run. Outstanding among these will be celebrations in Sacramento, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake City, where the celebration will coincide with the Days of '47 Celebration; Ft. Bridger, and St. Joseph, Missouri. William Thayer Tutt, Vice President for Colorado, stated that a branch run will be made from Julesburg, Colorado, down to Denver, where mail will be delivered to Governor McNichols, and to Colorado Springs, where an expected 70,000 Boy Scouts gathered at the Golden Jubilee Jamboree of Scouting will witness the Pony arrival.

In other business, David Trevithick was elected Vice President from Utah, to succeed Ernest R. McKay, who passed away in July. President Waddell F. Smith expressed the sorrow of the Board in losing Mr. McKay.

In remarks made by Governor George D. Clyde of Utah, the Board was urged to do all in its power to make this centennial a success. Governor Clyde stressed the importance of calling to the attention of the American people such events that showed determination, courage and sacrifice, in order to help them gain an appreciation of their heritage and responsibility to their nation today.



Members of the Board of Directors of the National Pony Express Centennial Association met in the Governor's Conference Room at the Utah State Capitol, where they set July 19, 1960, as the day for the beginning of the rerunning of the Pony Express. Front row, left to right: Horace A. Sorensen, Director at Large; Governor George D. Clyde, Member of the Board of Governors; Howard Lewis, Washington, D. C., Special Assistant to the PostMaster General; David R. Trevithick, Vice President, Utah; William Thayer Tutt, Vice President, Colorado. Second row: Clarence A. Reeder, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer; Waddell F. Smith, National President; Lola M. Homsher, Vice President, Wyoming; Edwin H. Burgess, Director at Large. Third row: Alfred Ward, Jr., Colorado State Board; M. Paul Borchert, special public relations advisor; Earl M. Harris, National Parks Service; Paul R. Jenkins, Public Relations Committee; Dr. Carl J. Christensen, Finance Committee; Milton V. Backman, Judge Advocate; Alfred Ward, Sr., Member of Colorado State Board.

PONY EXPRESS NEWS

The firm which founded, owned and operated the Pony Express was primarily engaged in overland freighting and stage coach operations. The following is reprinted from pages 308 and 309, THE OVERLAND STAGE TO CALIFORNIA, by Root and Connelly, 1901.

Conspicuous were the ox trains of Russell, Majors and Waddell, of Leavenworth. Their ponderous wagons were made to order in St. Louis and built so they could carry from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of merchandise. While engaged in the transportation business, and while everything was brisk, this firm owned and operated 6,250 wagons, with a drove of oxen numbering about 75,000 head. Yoked together and hitched to the wagons, this would make a train forty miles long.

These men were a remarkable trio. Their names composed the most noted firm in the country engaged in freighting overland during the later '50's and '60's. The business conducted by the firm was enormous — being carried on almost exclusively for the government — and immense sums of money were invested in their outfit.

In the fall of 1857 they transported Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army with its vast military stores and subsistence, from Fort Leavenworth across the plains and over the Rockies to Utah, at the outbreak of the so-called Mormon rebellion that memorable year. They were also engaged for many years in transporting supplies for the government, and for a long time did the greater part of the freighting to all the military posts in the western territories. They employed thousands of men, wagons, cattle, and mules, and they received and expended, annually, millions of dollars in carrying on their business.

In Russell, Majors and Waddell's outfit the number of wagons in a train was twenty-five, officered as follows: A captain, who acted as wagon-master; assistant wagon-master; the extra hands; the night herder; a cavallard driver, whose duty it was to attend to the extra cattle. Beside these, there was a driver for each team, making a complete force of thirty-one men for a train. The ox trains were designated as "bull trains"; the wagon boss was known as the "bull-wagon boss"; the teamsters or drivers, "bull-whackers." Every man was thoroughly drilled and

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BATTALION, From Page 3

shrub six feet high which bore a fruit the size of strawberries, blood-red in color, and they are yet known as Allred Berries.

A college was named for one of the youngest Battalion boys. Murdock Academy, established in Beaver, Utah, was sponsored and named for John R. Murdock, Company B.

Battalion Men and Missionary Service

The Mormon Battalion was not on a religious campaign, but nevertheless the members marched away from the Camp of Israel with a blessing on their heads and one General Authority to guide their spirits on the trek. Levi W. Hancock of the First Council of Seventy was their spiritual advisor. For forty-eight years he was in the council. By his side walked Father David Pettegrew who was called to pray with the enlisted men. It was no doubt their humble, though persistent efforts to keep the Battalion a praying one that affected the future years of these 500 men.

It would be hard for another group of men to equal the contribution these men made to the religious life of the communities wherein they settled. As they were "called" to become settlers in the Mormon West they became the Bishops, Presidents of Stakes, and Patriarchs of the land. And so scattered were they that several of their number could be found in every settlement made under the colonization schedule of the Church. We submit that no other group has contributed so many Patriarchs to world. These veterans who served in this honored calling were: Erastus D. Meacham, John D. Chase, William Hyde, William H. Walker, Philemon Merriell, Arza Hinckley, Daniel Tyler, Orin Hatch Christopher Layton, Dimick Huntington, John Tippetts, John Murdock and Ephraim K. Hanks.

The number of Bishops positively skyrocketed in proportion to those from groups of like number. The list, as compiled to date, stands: Reddick Allred, James H. Glines, William F. Hickenlooper, Philemon Merrill, Thomas Dunn, Thomas and Erastus Bingham, William Follett, Samuel H. Rogers, Calvin W. Moore, Edward W. Wade, Henry W. Jackson, Abraham Hunsaker, Erastus D. Meacham, Levi Savage, Edward Bunker, David Pettigrew, Jonathan Pugmire Jr., William Byron Pace, Wilson D. Pace, Marcus L. Shepherd, Myron Tanner, Reuben Allred, Willard G. Smith, Edward Hunter, Harmon D. Pierson, John R. Murdock, Orson Adams, Charles B. Hancock and Sanford

Porter. Several of these also became Presidents of Stakes.

... To Every Kindred, Tongue and Nation ...

One would consider that an assignment such as the Battalion designated, and once completed, would excuse a man from further wanderings, hardship and trial. This is definitely not the case with these veterans of the Mexican War. In fact, some of them had had preparation for this great preparation in leadership. As a prelude to missionary service, after western colonization, some had served in the great effort in the Southern States before the Exodus from Nauvoo. Some, too, after the famous march, went out again on the face of the earth to preach the Word of God.

David Moss was on a mission in Europe for two years before ever seeing America. The following men went about in the States in 1844: Elisha P. Groves, Thomas Woolsey, George P. Dykes, John Blanchard, Samuel P. Hoyt, Daniel Tyler, David P. Rainey, William Gribble, John Gould, Jefferson Hunt, Dimick Huntington and Arnold Stevens. Just previous to this time several also went out on missions; they were: Elam Luddington, Levi Hancock, Samuel Gulley and Daniel Browett. It was a good thing the last two got their preaching in before the march, for the first died on the plains in 1848. Brower met his death at Tragedy Springs in the Sierras at the hand of a savage.

Our research is no doubt incomplete on missionary service after the Battalion days, but we present those we have found to date and hope others may be added. Our list does not include the missions of men accepted as colonizers throughout the new country, nor in most cases missions to preach to the Indians or to negotiate peace with them; all of which were considered as missions by the Church. To date we have the following who went abroad in the world to preach:

Rufus C. Allen, Philemon C. Merrill, William Hyde, Henry Bigler, Hayden Church (died on his mission), Dorr P. Curtis, Thomas Morris, Wm. H. Walker, Daniel Tyler, John Fife (died on his mission), Christopher Layton, William Wood, George P. Dykes, John Forsgreen, William Howell, Thomas Karren, Thomas Williams, Silas Harris, James Ferguson, Robert Pixton, Lot Smith, Henry Johnson, Edward Martin, Thomas Bingham, Edward Bunker, James (Polly) Park, James Park 1st, John C. Naegle, Daniel Rawson, James T. S. Allred, Reuben Allred, Henry G. Boyle, Marcus L. Shepherd, Reddick Allred, Israel Evans, Arza Hinckley, William B. Maxwell, William S. Muir, John P. Wriston, John D. Chase, John C. Thompson, James Brown, James H. Glines, John Murdock, John Tippetts, and Francis T. Whitney.

These men covered the globe from the Santa Clara Indian mission to the Cape of Good Hope, over to the Sandwich Islands, all of Europe, into Mexico and all the isles of the sea.

Perhaps the most spectacular of all voyages and missions to be mentioned brings us to the call to India. These men sailed over the world's greatest oceans together, who once had walked over the deserts of America: William Willis, Nathaniel V. Jones, Robert Owens, Elam Luddington, Levi Savage, Elijah Thomas and James Brown. Others were on this "call" which took them to Siam, Australia, Calcutta, India and Hindustan, but these were the Battalion boys represented.

... And Other Fields Were Ripe ...

This paper does not pretend a complete report on all the activities of Mormon Battalion veterans, such as leading agriculturists, educators, inventors, explorers, artisans, or professional and business men. Such a problem could be solved only with further research. As one reads the story of the west, it is evident that names recorded in the above areas are in the main those of Battalion men. They had passed the test for leadership on that desert walk.

Their names appear as leaders in the Handcart Migration: Edward Bunker, Edward Martin and Israel Evans, as they returned from missions to England in 1856 and 1857 were assigned to captain the handcart pioneers. The rescue team of these tragic companies reads like a Battalion roster. Out from the Valley went the following to give their lives to save lives: James Ferguson, Ephraim K. Hanks, John R. Murdock, Reddick Allred, James W. Shupe, Isaac P. Carter, Dimick B. Huntington and James Green Camp. John R. Murdock and Ephraim K. Hanks both reported that this was positively the hardest assignment they had ever answered to. John R. Murdock is credited with bringing more emigrants across the plains than any other man. Isaac P. Carter made ten trips from San Bernardino to the Salt Lake Valley over snow-covered mountain passes on his mercy treks. All the others likewise should be called our most rugged men in the west.

Out in the Mormon villages the Battalion boys sheltered, guided, educated, cured, buried, and fed their comrades. Marcus L. Shepherd, Edward Hunter and Luther T. Tuttle became mayors of their

See BATTALION, Page 14



SUP PROFILES



ALBERT VAN COTT

Albert Van Cott, well-known business man and lifetime resident of Salt Lake City, was born December 25, 1868, in the family home, located on the northeast corner of First South and West Temple. He is the son of John Van Cott, a pioneer of September 3, 1847, and Caroline Erickson Van Cott.

He attended district schools in Salt Lake City and the University of Utah. After working at various jobs he went into business for himself.

In 1906 he formed a company which bought the American Laundry, predecessor of the Royal Laundry which served the residents of Salt Lake City for many years. Mr. Van Cott was elected manager, secretary and treasurer of the company and successfully held these positions until his retirement in 1954.

He served as president of the Utah Laundry Association four terms and was their representative at conventions in San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit and Memphis. His activities also included membership in the old Commercial Club and the Exchange Club, Bonneville and Executive Clubs. He has also been a long-time member of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers and Sons of the American Revolution.

On May 11, 1892, he married Margaret South. They have three children: Ivey V. C. Phillips of San Bernardino, Calif.; John S. Van Cott of Provo, Utah, and Margaret V. C. Cook of Twin Falls, Idaho, and also seven grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren.

Mr. Van Cott will be ninety-one years young on Christmas Day. Happy Birthday!

"BOOK REVIEWS"

By VIRGIL V. PETERSON

ONE LANGUAGE FOR THE WORLD, by Mario Pei, The Devin-Adair Company, New York, \$5.00.

Recognized as one of the foremost linguists of the world, Mario Pei dramatically presents in *One Language for the World* the urgency for a common world language for all nations and people. Scientific advancements have shrunk the world to the point that people of nearly all countries of the globe experience an interchange of ideas and intercourse. For a true understanding of world problems and their solution all men speaking the same language would aid immeasurably.

Dr. Pei proposes that from the 2796 natural languages now current or from the 600 artificial languages already in use or ready to be applied, there be chosen one that would be taught in every country and community in the world. Teaching would begin on a kindergarten level and if applied with emphasis within 30 years the world would be bilingual.

Contrary to some opinions the general populace does not resent the learning of a new language. Polls taken indicate a high percentage in favor and as the author states, "Any language can be learned when there is a will to learn it," and "once a language is properly acquired it becomes part of an individual's native equipment."

The author also points out that the linguistic problem is not solving itself. At the Treaty of Versailles, French was the official language. The League of Nations recognized two, while the United Nations uses five, indicating that the situation grows progressively worse.

Dr. Pei systematically presents the problem of the language barrier and the need to abolish it; the attempts of solution during the past including an appraisal of many of the artificial languages; and the present urgency of the problem and a recommended solution. He stresses that "a universally understood language is one heritage for which our children and their children will be grateful."

MRS. JAMES L. CHRISTENSEN, 1354 Stratford, Salt Lake City, has donated several pieces of furniture to Pioneer Village.

SINCERE THANKS TO LEWIS B. CHILDS, SUP member from Springville, who has made another very fine donation to Pioneer Village. Mr. Childs has donated a load of straw to bed the oxen and other animals at the Village.

BATTALION, From Page 13

towns. John W. Hess commanded the Davis County military district. Johnathan Pugmire Jr. was a Colonel in the Nauvoo Legion; Lot Smith was an officer in the Deseret Militia and distinguished himself in the Utah War; John Murdock was a legislator and William Hude was a probate judge. John and Catherine Steele were the parents of the first white child born in the Great Salt Lake Valley and thereby gained distinction.

Our conclusion is that great honor came to the desert marchers not only in a campaign for the United States government, but in the expansion of that government from sea to sea.

PONY, From Page 12

knew his place. He was also well armed and expected to know how to "fall in" when an attack was made by the redskins.

This firm was the oldest and most widely known of those that traversed the plains. For many years they were the government contractors for transporting military stores to all the posts on the frontier. Besides, they had large contracts with Brigham Young, the noted Mormon leader, as well as with many of the prominent business men in Utah, for freighting their supplies from the Missouri River to the "City of the Saints." The first and the last of this great forwarding firm (Russell and Waddell) died many years ago, but the life of Alexander Majors was spared until 1899, when he had nearly reached his fourscore and ten.

IT ALL DEPENDS

By LEO R. FRESHWATER

For a Banker's Convention
To gain some attention,
A banker wrote a bad poem, and then
Read it to the crowd.
They laughed long and loud,
And asked him to do it again.

B U T

No poet, without money,
Would think it so funny,
If he wrote a bad check, and then
Cashed it, at a bank.
He'd be stopped, with a yank,
And spend a long time in the pen.
Tune: "Goodbye, My Lover, Goodbye."

NEW MEMBERS

Jim Bridger Chapter —
CHARLES A. NIELSON
Temple Fork Chapter —
GEORGE A. BELL
Sugar House Chapter —
GRAHAM R. MATHER

SUP SIDELIGHTS

SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT writes: "I appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy of the announcement of the annual encampment.

"I certainly wish that the situation here in the Senate would permit me to be in Utah at that time. Unfortunately, this is the time of year when the pace picks up and it is almost impossible to be absent. I am happy to send the enclosed dollar to cover the registration fee, even though I can't be there to enjoy the festivities.

"I know you will have a wonderful time."



Ole Olsen, colorful member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the Mormon Battalion, stands ready to board a bus on one of the "Sons" treks that Ole usually shows up for in colorful costume.

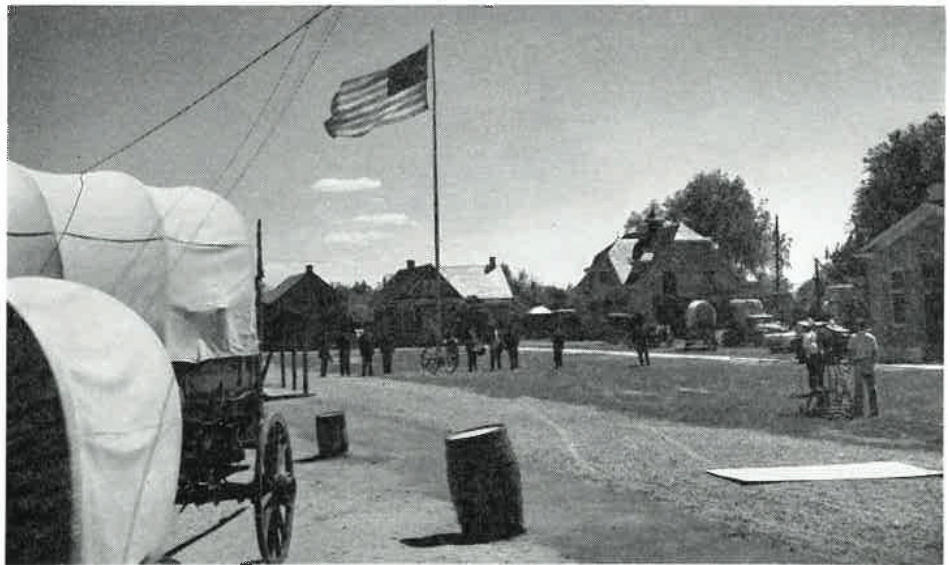
SPECIAL NOTICE !

The Sons of Utah Pioneers' ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

**Located at Pioneer Village
Will Be Finished and
Available for Use
After October 20.**

*This beautiful new building
will seat 240 people and is
equipped with a stage and
kitchen.*

**CATERING SERVICE
IS ALSO AVAILABLE**



Modern members of the Mormon Battalion in a pioneer setting raise Old Glory before TV cameras at recent Pioneer Village Show.

NEXT MONTH

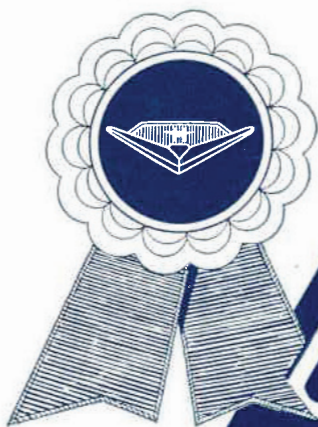
SUP NEWS WILL FEATURE CACHE VALLEY

With Special Feature Articles and Photographs

—Watch For It!



Officers of the "Pioneer" Chapter make plans for expansion in 1960. The group meets on the second Thursday monthly and boasts a membership of 60. Average age of members is youngest in SUP. Seated are Verl F. Scott, 1st Vice President, and Ned Winder, President. Standing, Dick Moench, Treasurer; Bill Cannon, Vice President, and Foley Richards, Vice President.



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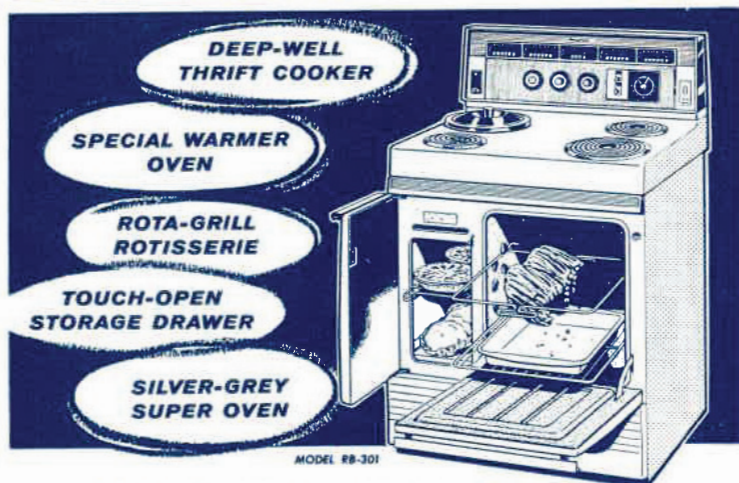
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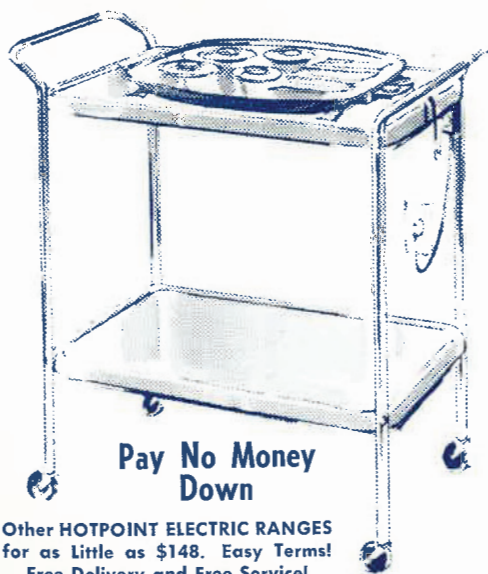
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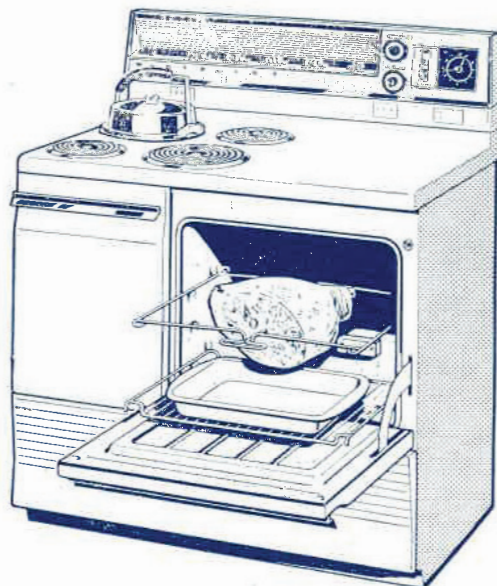


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